## CAPITOL TERRACE.

HOW IT WILL LOOK WHEN FINISHED.

An Interesting Letter from the Landscape Engineer In Charge of the Improvement-Its Effect on the Building-Advantages. of the Terrace.

The following letter from Mr. Fred Law Olimited, landscape engineer, under whose direc-tion the Cardiol grounds have been improved, will appear as an appendix to the report of Mr. Edward

Bark, architect of the Capital extension: n the new wings of the Capitol had been When the new wings of the Cavitol had been built much of its due value was evidently lost because of the incongrucus objects by which it was surrounded and the unfavorable circumstances under which it had to be observed. Congress then ordered the demolition of the mearest adjacent buildings and a design to be prepared for a suitable laying out of an enlarged Capitol ground. At this time the earth throwh out from the foundations, having been heaped up within geometric outliers and grassed over, had begun to be known as the terrace. In the climate of Washington a semblatic of turf had on a steep formal tank is often for long periods as devoid of verdure or of any quality of beauty or architectural dignity as a dust-heap. Uniter the most, favorable circumstances it must appear but a shabby

MAKE SHIFT FOR A TERRACE strict to the situation and adapted, as such a terrace would be, to support and augment the grand effect of so august a structure as the Capitol. The term thus rather suggests what is left hething than what is stupplied by the earthwork in question. At once impressed with this consideration, when I had the honor to be asked to prepare a plan for laying out the ground my first step was to ask your assent, as Architect of the Capitol, to the introduction of a testure at the base of the building designed to remedy this defect. Your assent having been promptly and cardially given, and the genoral character of the structure for the purpose provisionally agreed upon, the entire plan of the grounds was afterward worked out with constant reference to it. Before presenting the plan to the joint committee of Congress having oversight of the work, scaffolds were set up to indicate the dimensions of the proposed terrace and to aid judgment of MAKE SHIFT FOR A TERRACE

committee, after taking counsel with you, a in also, with reference to the particular thin of the terrace, your venerable predecessor. Valters, and the then Architect of the Treasury, Potter, both of whom warmly supported the osition. After prolonged consideration there plan was approved and favorably reported the committee without a discenting voice and the committee without a discenting voice and the committee without a discenting voice and ITS EFFECT ON THE BUILDING. entire plan was approved and favorably reported by the committee without a dissenting voice and subsequently adopted by Congress. Pactographic copies of the plan and the prospective sketch of the terrace have since been widely distributed. In the several years that they have been under re-view but one criticism is known to have been drawn out. It assumes that the terrace would in-juriously intercept views of the lower part of the Capitol building as it now stands. If the assump-tion were sound it should have condemned the en-tire plan of the grounds, since mainly carried into execution. To understand its unsoundness traces to be considered that the full proportions and beauty of a great building like the Capitol can only be comprehended from a distance at which its various parts will fall into

A SATEPACTORY PRESPECTIVE.

Accordingly, in planning the grounds, after determining as before stated upon the general character of the terrace, the next step was, again in consultation with you as the architect, to fix upon twelve points of view from which the Capitol Would be seen to advantage in as many different aspects. The route and grade of the various roads and walks leading in from the several points of entrance determined by the abutting streets; the shaping of the surface elsewhere and the disposition of the trees and shrubbery upon it, as well as the planning of the terrace in more detail, was then determined in studious adjustment to these points of view, care being taken, of course, that no part of the building should be undesirably observed from any of them. To accomplish the object the tyrace was so designed that its upper line would, at critical points, be a few inches below the health of the present earthworks, and these, from any point at which a pleasing full view of the Capitol can be had, will be found to barely obscure the granite base stones upon which the Markets walls of THE CAPITOL. A SATISFACTORY PRISPECTIVE.

MARILE WALLS OF THE CAPITOL.

An examination of the premises can thus all be made by any one interested which will be the alleged objection to be groundless. Conceing that the motive which has mainly confided the unitary of more than ten millions of lare on the Capitol is that of lovesting the Halls Congress and the Supreme Court with suitable mity and bounty, it will be found that the sum nired for adding the proposed terrace will, as entire structure now stands, accomplish more hat chall than an equal amount has done anyers becetofore expended on it.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE TERRACE BEING SUPPLIED:

First—The western from of the building will appear as standing on a much firmer base, and thus gain greatly in the supreme qualities of stability, reduting e.g. and repose.

Second—The marble mass, being larger in all its dimensions as well as more firmly planted, will no one or be overpowered and as it were put out of counternance by its crowning feature, the dome.

Third—The opportunity of the higher relative elevation, the more genial expassure, and the far-sureading, valied, and charming landscape of the Potomac from, now lost to noise who visit the Capitol, will be turned to profitable account, and the more so because of the freedom of the vest side from the listurbance of a foreground larmonious in forms and solor with the distant Virginia horizon.

Fourth—The larger part of the city, the Execu-FOR EXAMPLE, THE TERRACE BEING SUPPLIED!

-Yet another gain is to be accomplished by tilli—Yet another gain is to be accomplished by terrace, the value of which is not perhaps as dily to be appressated in advance as those above insertated, but which is assured by much expense. It is the augmentation of architectural text in a structure of classic style, where there not a interposed between it and the adjacent amund a considerable leature, partaking of its ding characteristics and extending its material, carrying up toward it some outgrowths, as it re, or natural decoration.

natural decoration, e advantages of the terrace, as planned e than with a view to architectural effect, felly refer to two only; The increased convenience which it will it visiting the Capital coming from the feet. toot.

-The provision which it will afford of dry, fire-proof, and otherwise secure and exterior vaults for the storing, handiusing of coal and all other supplies of the business of the Capitol, but which a brought within its walls proper without ging dirt, noise, and confusion too near und offices.

A Suggestion to the Ladies.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: As New Year is approaching. I desire to make some suggestions to the ladies of the city through the columns of your paper. The custom of making New Year's calls is a delightful one, and, with certain improvements, would be very satisfactory. But I know of my own knowledge that to very many people it is now very unsatis-factory. As all know this is a city of magnificent distances, and where a gentleman has a large cir-cle of acquaintances the custom, for a part of the day at least, becomes a labor and a drudgery from mere physical exhaustion, I have many friends on whom I would be delighted to call on New Year's, but the day is too short. It is not considered the thing to call before the President's reception, so that one cannot get fairly started before one o'clock p. m., and long before one can get around to all the day is far spent and he finds the houses closed. And then rain, such visits as are made are made "on the fly," in which there is very little satisfaction. And this labor is not confined to the gentlemen. I know of many ladics who become so tired on New Year's Day they are very glad when the time ar-rives when they can courteenaly shut the door. It thus becomes a burden all around. I don't know a perfect remedy, and hope the ladies will suggest one. My idea is, as all the Depart-ments generally, during the holidays, close at twelve o'clock, that after such an hour in the afternoon of holiday week as shall be agreed upon ladies receive and gentlemen be allowed to make New Year's calls that shall "count," In this way we can truly make it a delightful holiday week, as it should be. We can then make deliberate calls and have a good time generally. Of course this will not include official reception which must be made on New Year's Day. What better improvement of holiday time than in seeing our friends? Ladies who take pride in giving claborate entertainments may not approve this course; but are not such entertainments entirely unnecessary? There must be very little satisfaction to receive a call from one who comes mostly to get something good to cat and drink. By the course suggested we can have a whole week of pleasure, instead of one day of hard labor. If it shall be said that calls can now be made during the week, then it will be understood that the ladies will be home to receive. If not we may miss our greatest pleasure. In this way the callers and the histesses would be fresh and bright every day, and all would be "merry as a marriage bell." I wish the experiment might be tried one season, and let us see how it works, and I hope the ladies will promptly and frankly give their views through your columns and see if some feasible plan can-not be generally adopted. R. D. A.

## Political Readjostment.

To the Editor of THE BEFOREIGAN; I read with great interest an editorial in yesterday morning's Nervaneas headed "A Parallel." It has the true ring from first to hast. Other Republishin papers would do well to follow the lead. Let the present administration give the men of the South who are opposed to 1980/hon rule a ghost of a chance, and the conflict between "labor and capital" in the South would be a thing of the past, and as a consequence sectionalism cease. The lever which overturned the Bourbons in Virginia was not readjustment of State debt but readjustment of political cast influence.

C. W. G., OF HOUTH CAROLINA,

WILLIAM MAHONE. The Administration and the South-A Cab-Inet Place.

to the Editor of Tirk BEPUBLICAN! Mahone in the Cabinet! This is the ik of the day, and, for one, I am glad to hear it. it would be a bold and yet wise and sagacious set of our President, which would mark him as he rising man of the times. The best elements of both sections would hall it as an opten of true reonciliation, divested of all gash and bosh, and if nich a movement should result in making the epublican ticket for 1881 " Arthur and Mahorte, so much the better. Mahone is not urged on the the recent hard fight in old Virginia-covered all over with personal laurels—but because he represents an idea that only needs suragement and support to spread all over the South and forever put down that bete noir in our politics, a Solid South. Mahone is not as important as the idea behind him. He is but the historical development of the irrepressible conflict between we opposing systems of civilization. He is not even first or original in the movement. President Lincoln saw at the close of the war that unless seal Southern leaders of public opinion could be ught forward to bring the Southern people into

ine with THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS party conflicts in that section would soon degenerate into a war of races. But he was cut off at the threshold of his wise and statesmanlike policy and a small demagogue and marplot called to his lace, who played havoe with statesmanship and made a necessity for the reconstruction which fol-owed. He and the Democratic party succeeded n putting the South back at least half a century. President Grant entertained similar views to Lin coln, and during his first term made every effor to induce Southern leaders to accept the situation and to co-operate with him in restoring order, peace, and prosperity to the South. But the selfish and pig-headed leaders of the South turned a deaf ear to his wise counsels, except a few brave spirits, who came forward, but who had to return by the light of their own efficies to find their wives and daughters estracized and their sons assessinated. Grant persevered through his second term in the ame wise policy, but with no better success. He sacked up Kellogg and Packard in Louisiana in an honest effort to divide the whites to 1872 and ive good government and peace to that distracted tate; but the stupid leaders of the White League and of the Democratic party in that State turned away from these overtures and joined their forces TO A RESERVADE REPUBLICAN to use force and fraud to subject the majority to

the rule of the minority. They came to grief, but their experience taught them nothing. Kellogg ame into power, but, discarding all feelings o esentment, he still labored to break up the color ine and give the people good government. They mawered him by the guns of the 14th of Septen er, 1874. With all this opposition from the "oldest and b. "Kellogg succeeded in giving them the best government Louisiana has ever had. He "readjusted" the enormous State debt left by the peculations and extrava-gance of his predecessors, both Republican and Democratic, on terms satisfactory to the condholder and to the people. Under him the State had substantial prosperity, and if the whites had only co-operated with him and Packard Lousiana to-day would have been a marvel of peace and prosperity. Grant tried the same thing with Chamberkin in South Carolina, but the chivalry of that distracted State adopted the same policy pursued by their Bourbon brethren in Louisiana and preferred the tactics of Hamburg to the states-manlike advice of Grant. It will be peculiarly String in President Arthur to take up this wis policy of Lincoln and Grant and carry it out to a conclusion. He, like Conkling, "the noblest Roman of them all," was among the first to favor the Ma-hone movement la Virginia, and since his acces-sion to the Presidency has done all he could, without violating the proprieties of his high office, to aid the movement

TALK ABOUT HAVEN SOUTHERN POLICY! TALK ABOUT HAYES SOUTHERN POLICY.
It consisted only in yielding to the threats or
melting to the gush of the Bourbon leaders. He
handed over the offices to the Democrats, or to
such Republicans (generally the meanest and worst) as the Democratic leaders might recommend. We have a right to expect better things of Arthur He is a different man from Hayes, and will surround himself differently. So far he has won only golden opinions. I have not seen a Republicar from the South, white or black, but would be de

or with the distant Virginia horizon.

ourth—The larger part of the city, the Excendant industry of a Cabinet appointment the movement so successfully begun in Virginia will soon extend to pitol, but what has been considered its rear will recognized as its more dignified and stately of a Cabinet appointment the movement so suc-cessfully begun in Virginia will soon extend to electoral votes of at least six Southern States for the Republican ticket in 1884. New York was nearly lost by blundering; let the South be saved LOUISIANA.

## NOT A CHARITY.

The Soldiers' Pensions a Contract-"A Veteran" on the New York "Times."

To the Editor of THE REFUBLICAN: I suppose it is hardly worth the time for a Union soldier to notice any of the mean and sneaking attacks of that alleged Ropublican news-paper, the New York Times, as its hostility to those who fought for the Union is so well known. It has never dared to come out openly, but it has never lost an opportunity, by lying and misrepresenta-

AN EDITORIAL IN THE "TIMES" of the 12th instant, headed "Arrears of Pensions," appears, however, to demand some reply. After deplering the passage of this bill and attack ing the motives of those members of Congress who voted for it, it says: "In vain was it argued that a pension is a reward, a gratuity, not a contract. Now, sir, there may be many who have not ex-amined the subject who think that a pension is a charity; and, on behalf of myself and other penners, I desire to correct such false impre hen a soldier enlisted he became entitled to the following:

HIS PAY, ACCORDING TO HIS GRADE, and also that if he was killed, wounded, or dis-abled while in the line of duty his widow and children, if he was killed, and himself, if he was wounded or disabled, should receive a certain rate of pension which had been provided by law. This right vested on the happening of either of the contingencies, and the soldier, or his wislow and orphans, were as much entitled (as a right, not a charity) to the pension as they were entitled to the rail is used, which is set flush with the street, and pay of his grade. The subsequent legislation presents a neat, smooth appearance. The ma-which sought to change this contract after the columny is so arranged that the wire rope passes in right had vested was an outrage, and its repeal by Congress was only an act of justice long delayed. We soldiers who have been disabled in our country's service do not feel that we are paupers, and if it be that these ideas of the New York Times ex-

it is time we understood it. The fact that it will take \$100,000,000 to pay the arrears of pensions shows that the Government has had the use without interest for a long term of years of money n no sense be considered a gratuity any more ben his pay.

VETERAN.

Shaving. A minister who was, perhaps, not too areful in his habits was induced by his friends to take the tectotal piedge. His health appeared to suffer, and his doctor ordered him to take one

glass of punch daily,
"On!" said be, "I dare not! Peggy, my old
bousekeeper, would tell the whole parish." When do you shave ?" the doctor asked.

"In the morning."
"Then," said the doctor, "shave at night; and when Peggy brings you up your hot water, you can take your glass of punch just before going to bed."

The minister afterward appeared to improve in health and spirits. The doctor met Peggy soon I'm glad to hear, Peggy, that your master is

"Indeed, sir, be's better, but his brain's affected;

Why, doctor, he used to shave at night before going to bed, but now he shaves in the morn, he shaves before dinner, he shaves after dinner, he shaves at might-ho's ave shavin' The symptoms were, indeed, very suspicious.

Tene. The way to have peace in politics is not OUR SCHOOL POLICY.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due"-What the Republican Party Has Done for It.

In was a saying in the recent campaign that the Republican party needed " historians, not There is danger, however, that before the historian appears some of the brightest facts in the record will have passed to the credit of hise claimants. This is especially true of the school policy, which has been so rapidly absorbed into the organic life of the reconstructed States that many writers are already representing it as of indigenous origin. The time appears opportune for a brief raview of the policy, since it is likely to be pushed to its consummation under the present administration. As an immediate result of the maneipation proclamation, thousands of freed-men found their way into the Union lines as hungry for spelling-books as they were for rations,

IMPROVISED SCHOOLS SPRANG UP in a hundred camps, and wherever circum permitted the work of instruction was formally organized. Thus, in Louisiana, by order of General Banks, October, 1855, commissioners of en-rollment were created, by whom the first public colored schools were established. Subsequently the same officer, by general order No. 38, created a board of education for freedmen in the Depart-ment of the Gulf, having like powers and authority with assessors and trustees in the Northern States. In the act establishing the Bureau of Refugees, &c., educational interests were not specified. Schools were, however, immediately taken in charge and in some States carried on en-tirely by its funds and supervision. In 1865 an inpector of schools was appointed in the bureau,

and in 1806 Congress appropriated \$321,000 to the BUREAU FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, and also authorized the sale or lease of property formerly belonging to the so-called confederate States and the application of the avails to the in-terests of education. By a judicious use of these resources the various benevolent societies working for the elevation of the freedmen were brought into co-operation with the bureau, and the schools asumed a uniform and permanent character. As a grand consequence of these successive acts the North was brought to regard the education of the treedmen as a public obligation, and the South was made familiar with the idea, while representstive men on both sides foresaw that an ustricted system of public schools would be issue of any policy of reconstruction which the Republican party would tolerate. This conviction languished under the provisional governments recognized by Johnson, but revived under the oracing influence of military occupation. The fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments completed

by which it was made certain that States and par-ties would stand for the education of the freedmen so long as they stood for the Union. The issue was squarely presented by Mr. Hampton and Mr. Lamar in the famous discussion in the North American Review, March, 1872. Both admitte: that suffrage was a defensive power in the hands of the negro; both maintained that its proper use, "its growth into a means of wholesome and positive influence upon the character and interests of the country" could only be maintained by his educa-tion. It is unnecessary to dwell upon that other obass of this interesting sublect, parasity for educhase of this interesting subject-namely, free education for the illiterate whites of the South; it was carried in the Act of Emancipation, as summed up in the expressive words of the author, "In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free." Prior to the election of General Grant—that is, within five years of the date of Lee's surrender the States recently in rebellion had made constitu-tional provision for the education of ALL CHILDREN WITHIN THEIR BORDERS.

The best policies come from the endeavor "to to what is clearly at hand," So it has been in this matter. The acts here recorded had lost their identity; were merged and expanded into State systems ere the prime movers had formulated their purposes into words. The famous school clause in General Grant's Des Moines speech, in 1875, and the corresponding recommendation to Congress in his annual message to Congress the following year were both retrospective and prospective. They embodied a principle which he and his party had made active in the South and which he regarded as a sacred-trust for Republicans in the days to come. The last act in the history is the appeal for national aid in the work of elemen tary education, which will doubtless come before Congress with powerful support during the ap-A. TOLMAN SMITH.

CABLE STREET RAILWAYS.

Wire-Rope Railroads for Washington How They Work in San Prancisco.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: A recent personal examination of the wire-rope street railroad system of San Francisco has demonstrated conclusively to me the very great importance of its adoption in the District of Columbia. This system has been in operation in that city since 1873, and has commended itself so one half of its very extensive lines of street railroads are now running on this principle, and the remainder of the horse-car lines are being rapidly converted into cable roads. It has been found that this system is adapted to all kinds of metropolitan railroading where the surface of the streets has to be kept free from obstructions, where locomo-tive steam-engines are not permitted, or where the streets are so steep as to make the use of horses difficult or impossible.

THE SYSTEM CONSISTS

of an endless where rope, placed in a tube below the surface of the ground, between the two rails of a track. The only thing that appears on the surface is a slat about half an inch wide, down through which a steel bar attached to the car passes, and by a simple mechanical contrivance is made to grip the wire rope. A stationary engine keeps the endiess wire rope in motion. There is no impedi-ment to ordinary travel; the rope is grasped and released at pleasure by the grip, which is attached tion, to oppose any measure which sought to do justice to Union soldiers, and it has never failed, when the chance offered, to try and belittle the motives and the patriotism of all who were the danger lives. It is customary to have two cars to-gether, to one of which—the traction-ear—the gripping apparatus is firmly attached, so that there can be no danger of aceddent. Both cars are pro-vided with powerful brakes, so that in ascending the exceedingly steep bills in San Francisco the

> ARE UNDER PERFECT CONTROL Strong Iron drags are provided, so that if an acci-dent should occur in going up hill they will im-mediately eatch in the street and prevent the car from going backward. When it is necessary to go down hill these drags are raised up out of the way by the conductor. The brakes are not usually employed when going down, except when it is necessary to stop, as the cars run down with the same speed as the rope as long as the gripping stachment holds the rope. In San Francisco the rope runs seventeen and a half hours per day at a speed of six miles per hour. The cars start every five minutes, except in the afternoon, when they start be examined by him at any minute.

ALL THE WIRE-HOPE ROADS now in operation in Sau Francisco are working successfully, and carry in the aggregate from 40.000 to 50,000 passengers daily, at a uniform rate of five cents. Those roads which have been converted from horse-car roads pay a much larger dividend under the wire-rope system than they did formerly. Although the wire-rope cables were first used on the steep hills of San Francisco, practically inaccessible, at least so far as lurges. tint did not belong to it. The only pensions which are "a reward" or "a grainity" are the pensions granted "for service" in the war of 1812. All the pensions granted for the late civil war are for the death, wounding, or injury of the soldier, were a part of his continue when he emisted, and became vested at his death or discharge, and can in no sense be considered a gratuity any more are entirely avoided. I unuanity is not stocked

by the overloading of street cars nor by the oversworking or norses.

In cities where the severity of winter closes traffic for days at a time this system can keep its own tracks clear by a cheap method of warming in the tube and by the great traction power of the rope on snow-plows and scrapers, a power which it is impossible for houses to produce, struggling through the frozen and snow-covered tracks. The saving effected by the employment of this system is from 30 to 30 per cent, on that of horse roads, while its capacity for traffic is almost unlimited. No city in America is so favorably situated for the adoption of wire-rope cables as Washington, and the cars of such roads would certainly adors our streets, and be the means of removing the un-B. G. DANIELS,

Murdering the King's English.

the Educrof The Republicant Guiteau, in his carefully-prepared sech, repeatedly charges the doctors with the order of President Garfield. He says: "They ight to be indicted for murdering James A. Garfield and not me." "They and not me are responsible for his death." "The doctors killed the late Freedent and not me." If the prisoner did not murder the President ne has certainly murdered. the King's English by using the objective "me," instead of the nominative "1." By grammatical construction he says, "the doctors did not kill me," and "me is not responsible."

A SIXTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR "HIT."

The New York Policy Sharpers Swoop Down on the Philadelphia Rogues. The lottery policy backers of Philadel phia were financially parelyzed yesterday when the New York sharpers, who are in the inside cir-cle of knowing ones, "hit" the machine for about \$60,000. Three rows exceedingly popular with policy players—the "eating," "dead," and "note" policy players—the "eating," "dead," and "note"—came out straight, and the result was the closing of every "shop" in the city last evening without paying a cent. The rows that won are as follows: "Eating," 2, 21, 62; "dead," 2, 19, 25, and "note," 4, 5, 54. Last night the Reeper of a well-known policy den, who lost \$11,000 by the "hit," said: "This is the worst blow we ever had, although the New York gang struck us for \$30,000 last spring and \$30,000 lo. 180. They are piggish and demand a share of our profile, and as we won't produce they go in to break us, and I guess they have succeeded pretty well have to do or drop out of the business." The backers here say they can't afford to pay the debts occasioned by the strike yesterday, and therefore it is extremely probable that the policy shops in this city will be closed for some time to come.—Philadelphia Tomes.

Register Bence's Report. Register Bruce, of the Treasury Depart ment, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, refers particularly to the im gense amount of labor imposed upon his office by the continuance of the 5 and 6 per cent, bonds at 3½ per cent. This work was not completed at the close of the fiscal year, but the aggregate amount close of the fiscal year, but the aggregate amount of bonds issued during the year was nearly \$600,000,000—an average of about \$2,560,000 daily The issue of the continued bonds involved much more labor than the issue of a new loan would have done. In the latter case the bonds are issued upon certificates of deposit signed by the Tressurer of the United States, but in the former upon the surrender of the old bonds, each one of which must be examined to ascertain that the assignment is in proper form and duly attested. The total number of coupon and registered bonds canceled during the year was \$750,105; 25,800 letters of transmission were sent with bonds issued during the year. Interest checks were mailed by the United States Treasurer, from schedules prepared in the Register's Office for the Currency Division, the Note and Coupon Division, Tonney Division, the Note and Coupon Division, Tonney Division, and Division of Receipts and Expenditures shows no material change from the Preceding year.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters reing in the post-offices in the city of Washington, November 19, 1881;
D. R. AINGER, P. M.
LADIES' LIST.

Alber, Annie Mrs
Arboil, Emily D
Anney, Molley
Useig, Mary
loss, Beil Mrs
rown, Charlotte Mrs
illey, Claira
idwin, Debbie A
geon, Emily
ter, E H Mrs
inter, E H Mrs
inter, Canny
to the Mrs
inter, Canny
to the Mrs
inter, E H Mrs
inte Lewis, Brooke
Levie, Bettie Al
Lancaster, Catheria
Lvingstone, Itelen
Lvingstone, Itelen
Lvingstone, Itelen
Lvingstone, Itelen
Lombard, Julia B
Limesy, Lon
Lety, Lyon
Levy, Molida
Linkens, Mary Ann
Lucas, Mariba
Lepreux, Susannah
Moore, Anna N
Matthews, Allee
Miller, Annie Mrs
Matthews, Allee
Miller, Annie Mrs
Matthews, Allea
Mary, Stitzabeth
Miller, Emma L
Mapey, Florence (2)
Manus, Freel Mrs
Mart, Stitzabeth
Miller, Fimma L
Mapey, Florence (2)
Manus, Freel Mrs
Martine, John Mrs
Martine, John Mrs
Martine, Miller, Martine, Miller,
Miller, Kate (2)
Martin, Causie Mrs
Martine, Milmie
Morse, Mary
Miller, Wm D Mrs
Macelll, W L Mrs
McCaffetty, Klissa
McDuve, Mary
McCaffetty, Klissa
McDuve, Mary
McCaffetty, Stissa
McDuve, Mary
McCaffetty, Stissa
McDuve, Mary
Lottle J
Pessiler, Mattle
Pessiler, Mattle Eviline Mrs cy, Fanny Geo Mrs , Hannah Mrs it, Henrietta Mrs i, Jane Mrs (2) on, Kate A rr, Kate ooks, Maria J es, Mary own, Mille rnet, Manuella

ry, Windine Mrs.
Acy, Caroline Mrs.
Acy, Caroline Mrs.
Acy, Edlen
Armon, Katle Mrs.
Axson, Mary
Audin, Sarah Mrs.
Davis, Sessan
Daily, W. E. Mrs.
Dally, W. E. Mrs.

Shoomaker, Artie M Skiumer, Caroline Smith, Duler A. Sicel, Elizabeth Scattion, Hannah Scannan, Henry Mrs Scattion, Henry Mrs Scott, Larsie Smith, Mary Mrs Spaniding, Mrs Steele, N & B Mrs Steele, N & B Mrs Steele, N & B Mrs Steele, N J Mrs Turner, Charlotte Turner, Jane Mrs Turner, Charlotte Turner, Jane Mrs Trun, Ida V Tallor, Mary Thomas, Mary Thomas, Mary Underhill, Annie C Van Dioluter, B L Varner, Laura Walker, Addie Mrs Wilhams, Addie Mrs Wilhams, Addie Mrs Wilhams, Addie Mrs Waler, Catherine ntier, Mary F erd, R Mrs ry, Catherine hiy Cutherine
dasler, E. E. C. Mrs
icant, E. C. Mrs
illmore, Helen C.
ireen, Ida
iraham, Mahole Mrs
fordon, Matlida
ilbbons, Maria E.
inlet, Mrs

se, Etta se, Etta seiward, Edith Mrs Ilios, Lillie ms, Lizzie E Woitz, 16a.
Wood, Mary
Webster, Mary Walker
Williams, Mrs
Wilson, Martha Mrs
Wilson, Martha Mrs
Washington, Martha B
Whelen, Mamie
Willard, Marian Madan
Williams, Sadie
Williams, Sadie ekson, Aggie M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Lewis, Chas C (2) Leaman, Goo H Little, Henry B Lantson, Sabina Lantson, H

darche & Burdie diller, Charles devers, D.F. diller, Irvine C. Menio, J. H. Miller, J. H. Mellican, John Miller, Maj Juo Marces, M. Millerick, Tom J. Mix. Maj Juo
Marcs, M.
Milbertek, Tom P
Milber, Hon W F
Miller, Hon W F
Miller, Webster
Morgen, Was II
Milber, Webster
Morgen, Was II
Milber, W C
McCage, Hon E B
McMurchy, Geo
McKingke, Hon E B
McMurchy, Jan C
McKingke, Jan C
McKingke, Was
Michael, C
McKingke, Jan S
Michael, Holand
Hobertson, Robit A
Rasding, Jan S
Michael, Richard
Hobertson, Robit A
Roddinant, Hon M II
Strong, David B
Shippley, Earnest
Schumman, FH
Stenmann, Honry
Sheepler, Rev L A

J.N. Willett, E. W. Washington, Geo. Webster, Jasi. Wilson, Jacob D. Williams, Jeremial. Walker, Gen. R. A. Washington, Sate. White, William. Young, N.S.

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6 prises of \$2.0 each

9 Approximations of \$2.0 each to the 9 remaining units of the same 10 as the one drawing the \$4.50

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